

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1862.

HOW SERVICE INSURRECTION IS TO BE AVOIDED.

If service insurrection can be avoided at all, as a consequence of a civil war carried on in the presence of slaves, it will be by the legislation of Congress, by the proclamation of the President, and by the proper conduct in obedience thereto of our generals in the field. The negroes who are offered liberty by legal methods, who are guaranteed in its possession by the supreme national authority, and who are provided (temporarily) with the means of subsistence in military employment and under military surveillance, will have no temptation to recover their freedom by violence and bloodshed. Service insurrection is prevented instead of being incited by the President's proclamation, or by the legislation of which that proclamation was the logical supplement and enlargement. It is because the negroes are patiently awaiting the advent of our armies and the approach of the first day of January, that they do not break out into open revolt. And when liberation comes, it is the recognition of their liberty as a legal fact by our generals, which restrains them within safe bounds.

It is thus quite as much a matter of mercy to the whites of the South, as to the blacks, that the Government should continue its present policy of exercising a temporary control over the liberated negroes, and of providing temporarily for their orderly maintenance. It is in this way, that the transition of the race from slavery to freedom may be made without bloodshed, and with an inconceivable amount of disorder. Nothing can prevent this desirable consummation, except the success of such mad teachings as those of the Louisville Journal, that white men cannot, and will not, live with black men, except as their owners and masters. If this horrible and demonic spirit, tending directly to a war of extermination between races, can be kept down, all will go well.

But, let it never be forgotten, that a withdrawal of the President's proclamation would be the signal for a universal negro outbreak at the South. Such a withdrawal would take away their last hope of the peaceful acquisition of liberty, and they would then be thrown upon the terrible resources of despair. The madmen, who are vainly urging the President to that fatal step, little foresee what the consequences of their success would be. Happily, they will never know by experience, as the President is immovably fixed in the course adopted after the fullest deliberation and the most careful weighing of the considerations on every side. The proclamation will stand, and service war will thus be prevented, if, indeed, its prevention is not rendered impossible by the insane conduct of the rebels, who will, assuredly, fall victims to it, if it occurs.

As an illustration of what may be done in organizing the labor of the negroes as they are liberated, and thereby preserving quiet among them, we quote the following recent order from Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, La Grange, Tenn., Nov. 14.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 4.

1. Chaplain J. Eaton, Jr., of the 37th Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, is hereby appointed to take charge of all fugitive slaves that are now, or may from time to time come within the military lines of the advancing army in this vicinity, not employed and registered in accordance with General Orders, No. 72, from Headquarters District of West Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning and baling all cotton now outstanding in fields.

2. Commanding officers of troops will send all fugitives that come within the lines, together with such teams, cooking utensils and other baggage as they may bring with them, to Chaplain Eaton, Jr., at Grand Junction.

3. One regiment of the 13th Army Corps, McArthur's division will be temporarily detailed as guard in charge of such contrabands, and the surgeons of said regiment will be charged with the care of the sick.

4. Commissioners of subsistence will issue on the requisitions of Chaplain Eaton, Jr., omitting the coffee rations, and substituting rye.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.

JOHN R. BROWN, Assistant Adjutant General.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from La Grange, says:

"Hitherto, the only work performed by negroes, in the Mississippi Valley, has been that of loading and unloading steamboats, cars, and wagons, driving teams, building fortifications, repairing roads, bridges, and other labor usually devolving on the soldiers. This is the first instance wherein the contrabands are made to produce anything for the Government. The fields around La Grange and Grand Junction are full of cotton that was abandoned by the owners of the plantations at the time our army approached. If all this is properly collected and sent to market, it will create a revenue of no inconsiderable amount. Cotton-raising is remunerative at ten cents per pound. Cotton picking will certainly be profitable at fifty cents per pound. It is highly necessary that the negroes should be placed somewhere in employment, and the present opportunity has been well improved by General Grant."

The old system of driving from our lines all slaves attempting to escape to us, would have converted all these negroes, now peacefully engaged in picking cotton in the vicinity of La Grange, into brigands, and probably into murderers.

We may, if we will, ignore the fact that half the population of the Gulf States are negro slaves, but the fact will remain the same. It is not a thing which we can get rid of by the weak method of letting it alone. We must offer to these slaves a peaceful and legal freedom, and assist in organizing their first efforts at free industry, or we shall have visited upon our country all the nameless horrors of social chaos. We cannot abdicate the duty of governing and protecting the region upon the Gulf. We must discharge it firmly, wisely, and without regard to local frenzies.

Neal Dow on Slavery in Louisiana.

The Boston papers are publishing extracts from letters from Brig. General Neal Dow, of Maine, who has been stationed at Fort Jackson and St. Philip, Mississippi river, upon the question of slavery in Louisiana.

As to the institution of slavery, General Dow considers it as virtually overthrown already. "Indeed," says he, "it is literally so everywhere within our military lines. The slaves think themselves free, and will not work for their masters unless they choose to do so, and unless they are paid. Many masters now pay their slaves, some ten dollars, some twelve dollars a month, and some stipulate to give them one-third of their entire crop for their labor in saving it. The slaves leave their masters as they please, and go away without fear; nor have they the least fear for the old despotism. I have now about six hundred of them at these forts, constantly employed in Government service, and they have no fear at any time to go back to the plantation to get their things. They have no fear of their masters, nor of the laws of Louisiana. They rightly judge that these latter are no longer of any account."

"Many plantations are abandoned by their owners, and I am making possession of them. Yesterday I sent an officer to a great establish-

ment, the crops of which, now upon the ground, are one thousand bushels of sugar, besides great quantities of other produce, worth in all one hundred thousand dollars. All the whites are gone, leaving one hundred negroes behind, and my officer is to superintend the estate and secure the crops, and this week I shall take possession of two other plantations, in the same way and for the same purpose. The entire business of the State is destroyed, and vast numbers of men of princely fortunes before the war are beggars now."

STATES RIGHTS REVIEWED.

One of the most important things of recent times, is the charge of a police judge, in Memphis, to a grand jury, to the effect that all the laws of the seceded and defunct State of Tennessee against free negroes, are still in full force, and that these laws are protected against national interference by the Constitution of the United States. These seceded rebels talk about the Constitution of the United States as if they had an interest in it, or right under it. If they will ask their military governor, Andy Johnson, he will tell them that they have no right in it, but the right to be hanged.

This charge of the Memphis police judge attracted the attention of General Sherman, and by his direction, the following order was immediately issued:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Nov. 13, 1862.

"The judge of the criminal court having charged the grand jury on certain points where a conflict of authority might arise, all persons will take notice that any attempt to execute State laws at variance with the orders of the President and military commanders, will be construed as a contempt of the authority of the United States, and will be summarily punished. The status of the negro is involved in the war now existing, and will, in its progress, be clearly determined.

"In the meantime, runaway slaves must be taken as free, and people encouraged to give them employment as such. So far as the courts confine itself to punishing murder, arson, burglary, and crimes *malum in se*, the provost guard is required to co-operate.

D. C. ANTHONY, Provost Marshal of Memphis."

THE SOUTHWEST.—The correspondent at La Grange of the Cincinnati Gazette writes, November 15:

"I have authority for stating that General Halleck has given Gen. Grant full power to conduct the campaign in the Mississippi Valley, at variance with the orders of the President and military commanders, will be construed as a contempt of the authority of the United States, and will be summarily punished. The status of the negro is involved in the war now existing, and will, in its progress, be clearly determined.

This intelligence, which is confirmed by the large reinforcements already sent to General Grant, will be most gratifying to the country. While it is seen that Gen. Grant occupies the most important position in the field, the public are watching his movements with as much confidence as interest. The greatness of his achievements and the uniformity of his success justify this general feeling of hopefulness. The right man in the right place, sustained by the administration here, will not fail to crush the rebellion.

NORTHERN TRAVEL.—BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

There is no route upon which travellers are so admirably served as that between New York and Boston, by the way of Long Island Sound to New London, and thence by rail to Boston. The Sound portion of the route is performed by two magnificent boats, built last year, and bearing the appropriate names of the "City of New York" and "City of Boston." The steam navigation of the Sound has always been of the first class, but these boats surpass all their predecessors in that service. By this route, travellers for Boston always reach that city in the morning, and for New York, in the afternoon.

THE RENEGADE BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham, in a recent letter to Lord Radnor, expresses a strong hope that the Federal Government will abstain from exciting a servile insurrection, "the only aggravation whereof the deplorable condition is capable."

"Such a calamity," he says, "is more to be dreaded by the friends of the negroes than by those of their masters, for the chief sufferings would be theirs." When Lord Brougham was plain Mr. Brougham, he was a Liberal, and opposed to slavery. Indeed, he wrote a book against the whole system fifty years ago, which is one of the best of his literary performances. It was Mr. Brougham who denounced "the guilty fantasy that man can own property in man." The English aristocracy bought him over with a peerage, as they always try to do, and generally succeed in doing, with men of talents who rise on the popular side.

NOTWITHSTANDING THAT NO NOTICE WHATSOEVER IS TAKEN, BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, OF COMMUNICATIONS REACHING THAT OFFICE FROM ASSISTANT ASSESSORS AND OTHERS HOLDING OFFICE UNDER THE DIRECT TAX AND EXCISE LAW, ASKING INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BUSINESS OPERATIONS, STILL THE RECEIPT OF THEM CONTINUES UNABATED.

It is time that all these parties should know that it is not the business of the Internal Revenue Department, here, to answer answer questions propounded by subordinate officers relative to the workings of the law. The immediate superior, in the district of the assistant or subordinate, is the proper party to apply to, as has been before stated, and not the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

SCHMEIDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.—The Intelligence of Saturday, has two columns and a half in review of the report of the commission upon the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It had already reviewed that report once before. But it has never yet published the report itself, although it is not a voluminous document, and is of great interest. It does not trust its readers to examine the report for themselves, but sums up extracts and disjointed passages. Is that the way to treat great public questions?

The Baltimore American of Saturday

devotes a column to the vain purpose of persuading the Government to give up the expedition to cooperate Texas, and to order General Banks to co-operate in the capture of Richmond.

Richmond is of little importance to the rebels, but, if the Southwest is lost to slavery, the rebellion is dead. The Government will listen to no such advice as this of the Baltimore American.

GROVER'S TO-NIGHT.—The lovers of the drama will be afforded a most capital entertainment this evening at Grover's Theatre. It is a rare thing that two so good plays are placed upon the stage. The curtain will rise upon that excellent old Shakespearean comedy of "Taming a Shrew," or Katherine and Petruchio."

L. P. Barrett as Petruchio and Miss Lucille Western as Katherine.

The performances will conclude with "The Mystery of the Stranger."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the house will be crowded, and we would simply advise those who desire to witness these two plays, to secure and get their seats early, or you will find it impossible to get in.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

REVEREND JOHNSON.—This gentleman is acting as additional counsel for Gen. Fitz John Porter. This trial will not proceed till the arrival of Gen. Pope from Mississippi.

FARREN BROWLOW.—The Farren is now in Nashville, where he is making strong Union speeches. He says the rebels must submit unconditionally.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. PORTER.—The inquiry of the court with respect to the conduct of this gentleman, will, it is said, have reference to the report of Gen. Pope, which first made its appearance in the New York Herald.

FINANCIAL.—Some New York bankers have been here for some days, endeavoring to induce Secretary Chase to raise all monies needed by the Government in future by loans, and not to make any further issue of demand notes.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.—This gentleman has been elected Confederate States Senator from Georgia.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—The whereabouts of this man seems to be very much a matter of doubt and speculation. Sometimes we are informed that he is at Harper's Ferry and about making a raid into Maryland; and then that he is retreating to Gordonsville; and the Star of Saturday says that he is marching on Washington with the intention of taking the fortifications at Arlington and turning their guns on the city.

EVACUATED.—Holly Springs has been evacuated by the rebels. The Confederate generals did not consider their position there tenable. It is said. They are going into winter quarters at Abbeville, presuming that our forces will not attack them there. Many of the rebel soldiers are without blankets, and otherwise very deficient in clothing.

A NEW SENATOR.—The Governor of New Jersey has appointed Richard Field a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John B. Thompson.

The latest news from Port Royal states that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accident on the Boston and Maine railroad proves to have been a very serious disaster. The Boston papers have pretty full accounts of it. It is ascertained that seven persons at least were either killed or drowned.

There are said to be many rebels in arms at Leesburg and Martinsburg.

The recent rains have greatly raised the Potomac. This, if nothing else, will put a stop to raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

MOBILE.—There is said to be a great deal of excitement in Mobile for fear the city will be attacked by our forces. There are not many rebel troops there. Mobile should be captured as soon as possible. It is an important point to us.

DEATH OF GENERAL PATTERSON.—Brig. Gen. Frank Patterson was found dead in his tent, near Fairfax Court House, at an early hour Saturday morning. He was a son of Major General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. He was in command of the New Jersey brigade.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.—Hon. Eli Thayer is now in Washington making the necessary arrangements to carry out his plan of restoring the State of Florida to the Union. We have no doubt of the success of this enterprise, if it be carried out upon the plan suggested by Mr. Thayer. It is both just and feasible.

GENERAL McDOWELL.—It is understood that the court of inquiry into the conduct of this general commences to-day. We believe all the preliminaries are adjusted; and if all the revelations which can be produced come before the court, and are permitted to transpire, the public may look for some startling developments. At least, so we learn. But we shall see what we shall see!

THE BRIMMADE CASE.—The case of the imprisonment of this lady is producing something of a sensation in New York, in Washington, and, in fact, throughout the country. If this lady's statements are reliable, some officials do not appear in this transaction to the best advantage. We await the full development of this case with some interest.

AQUA CREEK.—The railroad between Aqua Creek and Fredericksburg is said to be in good running order, with the exception of the bridges, and these will be put in thorough order in a few days.

GENERAL HOOKER.—This general has not yet been able to ride on horseback, but moves with the army in an ambulance. When there is another battle, if God spares his life, there will be a good report of him, notwithstanding his inability to mount his horse.

FREDERICKSBURG.—The rebels have, it is ascertained, within a few days removed a large quantity of stores from Fredericksburg towards Richmond. The work has been done by means of teams.

Commissioner Bottwell, of the Internal Revenue department, has addressed a letter to each of his assessors, suggesting that when the annual assessment for September, and the returns thereof of the assistants, are complete, they will consider whether the services of a portion of their assistants cannot be dispensed with, at least, until May, 1863, retaining those best qualified for the duties consequent upon the business relating to manufactures.

If any assessor find such a reduction of his assistants impracticable, he is required to communicate the circumstances for the consideration of the office.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. De Haven has been ordered to the command of the screw sloop Lancaster.

Paymaster Washington Irving has been ordered to the frigate St. Lawrence.

DISCOURSE OF BISHOP SIMPSON.—The announcement that Bishop Simpson would officiate at Wesley chapel, yesterday morning, caused that church on the occasion to be filled to its utmost capacity.

The sermon was a most eloquent and impressive one, and seemed to have its due effect upon the large congregation present.

The text selected consisted of the 18th, 19th and 20th verses of the 33d chapter, 1st Epistle to the Hebrews.

He observed first, that the character of a nation depended, in a great measure, upon the views which men had of the character of God. The belief in a plurality of gods made men enemies, and caused the general condition of the world to be that of strife. A contrary effect was produced when God was regarded as father over all. Then men began to recognize all mankind as brethren, and the tendency was to create a fraternal feeling, and to advance the cause of Christianity. The Bishop intends leaving the city to-morrow, but contemplates shortly making this city his permanent place of residence.

We have in type and shall find room to-morrow, for a review of the Intelligence's one-sided criticism of the report on the Harper's Ferry case.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS ATTACK OUR WORKING PARTIES.

THEY ARE REPEATED BY GENERAL GEARY.

GENERAL FREMONT IN CINCINNATI.

THE REBELS HAVE EVACUATED MURFREESBORO.

GENERAL DAVIS CAPTURES FORTY-THREE REBELS.

BRAGG REPORTED TO BE MARCHING ON MURFREESBORO.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ST. MARY'S.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Herald of this morning contains a special dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated yesterday, in which it is said our working parties were attacked this morning near Halloway by the rebel horse troops. General Geary ordered six marked guns to open upon them, when they were driven back to the first round, and shelled within long range. Several men and horses of the enemy were soon placed out of fighting condition. We did not lose a man.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—General Fremont has arrived here, unaccompanied by any friends.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Accounts received here show that Murfreesboro has been evacuated by the rebels. The Confederate generals did not consider their position there tenable. It is said. They are going into winter quarters at Abbeville, presuming that our forces will not attack them there. Many of the rebel soldiers are without blankets, and otherwise very deficient in clothing.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—Gen. Davis captured forty-three rebels to-day, fifteen of whom were scouting on Stones river. A heavy cannonading was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Lebanon, but the cause is unknown.

The rebels landed, and were fired upon by the rebels, one being dangerously wounded. The rebels then mustered strongly, and the Neptune, with troops, left, whereupon the Mohawk fired twenty shells into the town. The firing ceased owing to a female, bearing a flag of truce, approaching the ship. Lieutenant Durand went ashore and communicated with her. On his returning, Captain Hughes handed off with the intention of returning to Virginia. The rebels fired a volley of musketry at the ship, one shot grazing the captain. He instantly returned aboard of the town, and kept up an incessant fire for an hour and a half. The town was reduced to ashes, and almost every house more or less injured.

Previous to firing the second time, Captain Hughes invited all the women on board his ship, which invitation they refused. No guns were aimed at the house in which they took shelter.

FROM CAIRO.

THE GRENADA APPEAL CONSIDERABLY EXERCISED.

CALLS UPON THE PEOPLE TO RALLY AND INCREASE THE ARMY TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

FROM ARKANSAS.—GOV. RECTOR.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—The Grenada Appeal, of the 18th instant, is greatly exercised about the future of Mississippi, and appeals to the people to rally in mass around Pemberton. It says that in this way the army may be increased to a hundred thousand, thereby virtually acknowledging that it is at present much less than that number.

Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, has resigned his position. Judge Fletcher, of Arkansas, is acting until Col. Flanagan, the Governor elect, is installed.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

We conversed, at a late hour last evening, with a military gentleman, who left that interesting locality yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. He says that the time for the bombarding of the city had been extended eleven hours, but that Longstreet would not surrender the place.

We may look for exciting news from that quarter, though up to this hour, half past one o'clock a. m., nothing has been received by us beyond this statement.

Anything further from Fredericksburg, may be looked for in our telegraph columns.

LATEST.—Nothing further from Fredericksburg, as we go to press.

WASHINGTON IN DANGER.—Sunday was a day of exciting rumors, and our city abounded in these canards all day yesterday. If we were to credit Madame Rumor, even at this hour, 1 o'clock a. m., we should announce Stonewall Jackson at the gates of the city, clamoring for admittance. We feel pretty calm at his reported approach, and shall not fail to take our accustomed nap, even though the thunder of his artillery should arouse us from our slumbers before old Sol visits our sunset with his beams.

A CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL UPON BLACK SOI

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The report of the operations of the colored soldiers in Georgia and Florida, shows that there is light enough in them, if a good chance is afforded. In the expedition up the Sapelo in Florida, the black troops, raw as they were, behaved like veterans, and received the warmest commendations of Union officers, who were enabled by their valor to accomplish important results."

Of the same soldiers in Louisiana, the Advertiser says: "A noteworthy feature of this negro soldiery is the patrol and guard duty done by them on the roads and highways. Once the white man could demand the pass of every negro. Now the wealthy planters must submit to the discretion of these noble soldiers, the credentials which entitle them to move from estate to estate in the noble domain so recently lorded over by them. This is a curious retribution, calling to the proud planter, if it is not the reverse, the discipline of this strange war. Yet in the hour of exultation and triumph the negro bears himself with propriety. He yields to the discipline of the army and the discipline of his noble position."

SEE A WOMAN in another column picking Samboed Grapes, for Spear's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

PASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 15th instant day of September, passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river. These will be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria, or at the mouth of the river.

GIDCON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FOR RENT.—Desirable furnished rooms, (with board), pleasantly located in Georgetown, near the city cars. To permanent tenants, terms moderate. Apply at 104 West street, near High street, Georgetown.

ROOMS TO LET.—Four furnished rooms, with or without board, within five minutes' walk of Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire at No. 497 Maryland avenue.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1862.

The officers enumerated in the subjoined list having been officially reported, and their dismissal recommended by their respective commands, for the causes stated, it is ordered that they be, and they are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States.

Absent without leave—Dismissed with loss of all pay and allowances that are now or may become due.

Eugene Fauntleroy, 3d Lieutenant, 30th Illinois.

J. J. Thompson, captain, 23d Massachusetts.

Michael Rosell, captain, 74th Pennsylvania.

Isaac Maurer, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve.

Solomon Stearns, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Maine.

N. S. Thompson, captain, 9th Indiana battery.

Job B. Stoney, captain, 1st Kansas.

Henry D. Egley, 1st Lieutenant, 75th Pennsylvania.

H. D. Dyett, captain, 10th Michigan.

John J. Garbutt, captain, 95th New York.

Angus P. McFarra, captain, 95th New York.

Wm. J. Brady, captain, 95th New York.

James R. Quick, captain, 95th New York.

Isaiah W. Kimball, captain, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve.

R. C. Siglow, assistant surgeon, 6th Missouri cavalry.

H. G. Thomas, captain, 3d Kentucky volunteers.

Joseph Farman, lieutenant, 2d Kentucky volunteers.

G. B. Boyle, lieutenant, 2d Kentucky volunteers.

Charles Carroll, lieutenant and quartermaster, 3d Ky volunteers.

George Ingalls, lieutenant, 17th New York.

George Parry, captain, 10th New York cavalry.

David F. Foley, captain, 95th Pennsylvania.

C. H. Herres, captain, 14th New York.

C. W. Walker, captain, 17th Pennsylvania.

James B. Conley, 2d Lieutenant, 137th Pa volunteers.

R. B. McClelland, 1st Lieutenant, 187th Pennsylvania.

E. F. Gillet, captain, 7th Wisconsin.

H. Richardson, captain, 7th Wisconsin.

C. C. Foster, lieutenant, 7th Wisconsin.

C. C. Trosler, lieutenant, 7th Wisconsin.

Wm. H. Hendon, 2d Lieutenant, 5th Maryland.

Christian Bitters, captain, 5th Maryland.

Nicholas Ganster, captain, 5th Maryland.

Edwin C. Kirkwood, lieutenant, 5th Maryland.

Wm. R. Carlen, 2d Lieutenant, 29th Massachusetts.

Boesler, captain, 54th Illinois.

G. A. Heyrov, 1st Lieutenant, 116th Pennsylvania.

F. Dros, captain, 45th New York.

Philip Hofer, chaplain, 45th New York.

D. A. Kimball, lieutenant, 103d Ohio.

Francis Covert, 3d Lieutenant, 50th New York.